

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLI. No. 6957.

號三十一年五十八百八千英

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of BROWN, JONES & Co. (Undertakers, 6 Queen's Road East), hitherto carried on by E. L. STAINFIELD, was taken over by me on the 1st NOVEMBER, and will continue to be conducted by me, under the same Firm name.

A PROPERTY and COMMISSION AGENT has also opened, to be conducted under the Name of STRINGER & Co.

H. L. STRINGER.

Hongkong, November 6, 1885.

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., Chromometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES, ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.

DIA MONDS

— AND — DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP, MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist,

FORMERLY APPRENTICE AND LATELLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS,

AT THE urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address:

2, DUDDELL STREET,

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885.

66

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

256

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested

to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions or Premiums for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the PROPORTION of PROFIT for that year to be paid as BONUS to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, October 1, 1885.

1714

GRIFFITH'S NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ARE NOW READY,

1, DUDDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & Co., MANUFACTURERS

OF THE LONDON AERATED WATER,

1, DUDDELL STREET,

Continue to supply:

WADE, LEMONADE,

TONO, GINGERADE,

SIZZLES, RASPBERRYADE,

SANSAFARIKA, &c., &c., &c.

At the same Moderate Charge.

Hongkong, June 9, 1885.

957

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are

respectfully informed, that upon

their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of

the Company's FOREMEN should be at

hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the

HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found

necessary, Communication with the Under-

signed is requested, when immediate steps

will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-

satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885.

1458

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. D. S. SAUNDERS,

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Mr. GEOTE, Esq.

H. H. DAILEY, Mr. H. H. DAILEY,

H. H. KEEF, Mr. H. H. KEEF,

A. P. MCNEW, Mr. A. P. MCNEW,

W. H. FORBES, Esq. Mr. E. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885.

754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.....\$500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

NOTICE.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. D. S. SAUNDERS,

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Mr. GEOTE, Esq.

H. H. DAILEY, Mr. H. H. DAILEY,

H. H. KEEF, Mr. H. H. KEEF,

A. P. MCNEW, Mr. A. P. MCNEW,

W. H. FORBES, Esq. Mr. E. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885.

1449

SAILOR'S HOME.

A NY Cast of Orozco, Books, &

Papers will be thankfully received

at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1885.

1478

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Gratis granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885.

1449

SAILOR'S HOME.

New Agent, &c.

21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK, is

authorized to receive Subscriptions,

Advertisements &c., for the China Mail,

Oriental China Mail, and China Review.

Hongkong, July 25, 1885.

1478

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H. L. STRINGER.

Hongkong, November 6, 1885.

1937

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000

PAID-UP.....\$200,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,

40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit,

buys and sells Bills of Exchange,

issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for

Collection, and transacts Banking and

Agency Business generally on terms to be

had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT,

Manager,

Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885.

1128

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THE CHINA MAIL.

only \$10. Further, by the liberal interpretation which the German authorities put upon the regulations with regard to space &c., a German ship is entitled to carry a considerably larger number of passengers than an English ship. From this species of disabling legislation, at all events, British merchants may justly claim to be relieved, though for the rest they are prepared to fight their own battles without any official favour or interference.

CRICKET.

THE HONKONG CRICKET CLUB

SERIES

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.
This match was commenced to-day. The weather, a trifle chilly towards evening, was otherwise all that could be desired, and the wicket was particularly lively. The Regiment went first to the wicket, but were quickly disposed of for forty-six runs, Mr. A. A. Lloyd being the only player on the side who got into double figures. The bowling of Wilson and Leach appeared to be quite too much for the players of the Regiment, who have, of course, had no practice this season. The Club sent in Leach and Grimble to the bowling of Graham and Smith. Both batsmen played steadily at first, until they appeared to have mastered the bowling and then hit freely all round. Grimble, after keeping company with Leach for a considerable time, was caught by Graham after making 47 runs. Leach was then joined by Davies, and some very hard hitting was made and things were made lively for the folders. Leach was eventually run out after putting together a score of 76, which included 3 fours, and 11 threes. Davies' knock up to 58 by hard hitting before being caught out. When stumps were drawn at gunfire the score of the Club stood at 109 for four wickets.

Play will be resumed at 12 sharp to-morrow. The Band of the Regiment will perform on the ground during the afternoon.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

G. A. Bramall, b. Leach..... 1
C. P. Rodger, b. Wilson..... 15
A. D. Graham, b. Graham..... 1
J. Little, b. Wilson..... 1
E. G. Smith, b. Leach..... 2
A. A. Lloyd, b. Leach..... 2
D. J. Drew, b. Wilson..... 7
I. G. Grant, b. Wilson..... 2
H. O. Metcalfe, not out..... 2
Extras..... 2
Total..... 48

H. R. C. first innings.

A. J. Leach, ran out..... 76
G. Grimble, Graham, b. Smith..... 63
F. H. Wilson, b. Graham..... 6
Capt. Mairson, not out..... 9
G. F. Coxon.....
W. H. F. Darby, b. bat.....
H. F. Foster, b. bat.....
A. H. Christian, Extras..... 6
Total..... 109

Corean Affairs.

Our letters and advices from the North bring us further interesting news from which it appears that Corea is likely soon to occupy a good deal of political attention.

The ratifications of the Russian Treaty have been exchanged, and now the French and Austrian Missions are hurrying to obtain a Treaty. The first thing France will insist upon, and over which there is sure to be a considerable struggle, will be the question of toleration and protection to the Roman Catholics; and this is very likely to have an awkward ending. Trouble is said to have arisen between Great Britain and Germany on account of Herr von Mollenendorff's fall, the latter power regarding the whole thing as to a very large extent an anti-German move on the part of the late representative of Britain, Mr. Aston. This is not likely to tend to quiet the already troubled waters of Corean politics, agitated as they are by the very active interests of China, who, by sending foreign officials drawing Chinese pay to manage the Corean Customs, has taken a perfectly unwarrantable step in meddling with Corea's internal administration.

It is noted as ominous that the style of the Corean Customs has been suddenly changed to that of Maritime Customs, and that Mr. Merrill, although gazetted as Inspector General, adopts the title of Chief Commissioner. The air is full of rumours that Herr von Mollenendorff's policy is to be utterly reversed, and that Corea is, by the direct aid of Britain and the United States, to endeavour to convert Corea into a purely Chinese province.

Corea is in that a considerable body of Chinese troops is shortly expected to arrive, despite the Japanese treaty with China on the subject. This will either mean an outbreak of great trouble in which Japan will be supported by Russia, or it means that Japan, scared out of all reasonableness by Russian intrigue, has thrown her chances hopelessly to the winds so far as Corea is concerned. The Russian Minister left Corea, shortly after the exchange of the treaty ratifications, for Shanghai, doubtless to be in direct communication with St. Petersburg. One may safely predict that the unreasonable state of alarm and the attitude of hostility taken up by China towards Russia will not cause the latter power to relinquish in the slightest degree any claims or pretensions it may wish to make against Corea; and so soon as the fervour of the Anglo-Chinese agreement has cooled, there will be trouble with Russia in Chinese Manchuria, towards which Russia has for some time cast a longing eye.

His Excellency the Dai-In-Kun has been, under a show of royal regard, surrounded by palace guards, and all people, courtiers and nobles, forbidden absolutely to interview or call on him without the direct sanction and permission of the King. This is to curtail or limit if possible the old

man's power of intrigue and mischief. The Chinese are apparently most desirous of buying or coaxing von Mollenendorff out of Corea, but so far he still remains in the land of his adoption, although he has renounced European clothing. Unless China acts much in the spirit of the father towards his returning prodigal, as pictured in *Holy Writ*, von Mollenendorff is much more likely to remain in Corea and prove a sharp thorn to China in its attempts to reassert her lost suzerainty. It is significant that the Autocrat of all the Russias has conferred on von Mollenendorff the decoration of the order of Saint Anne. That the action of the Chinese in dictating the internal policy of the country is fully appreciated is shown by the fact that the people are excited and talk of nothing else than the rumours that their King is to be taken away and replaced by a Viceroy from China, that their independence is to be a thing of the past and that they are to be compelled to give up their national dress and mode of doing the hair for the Chinese style. It is much to be hoped that England and the United States will not depart from their traditional policy of fostering independence and liberty, but that they will do all that is possible to restrain the action of China in subduing Corea, all Anglo-Chinese treaties to the contrary notwithstanding.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour E. J. Ackroyd, Justice.)

Friday, November 13.

SANDER & CO. v. CHO LAI TONG.—\$800.
Mr. Mossop of Messrs. Denys and Mossop, for the plaintiffs. Defendant did not appear.

Mr. C. A. MacBean, for the plaintiff. Defendant had stood security for the debts of the creditors. One firm failed, and defendant then paid \$1000 down in cash, and gave plaintiffs two promissory notes of \$800 each. One was now due, and the other will shortly become due.

The Bailiff (Mr. MacBean) said he served the writ personally on defendant. The Bailiff said he found him lying down smoking opium; he was always smoking opium. Judgment was entered for plaintiffs, with costs.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. E. Wedderburn, Esq.)

Friday, November 13.

LOUGS AND VAGABOND AND SUSPECTED CHARACTER.
John Burns, a salemaker, unemployed, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond.

John Shepherd, a runner at the Sailor's Home, stated that for two or three nights past complaints had been made by residents at the Home of the disappearance of dollars and last night witness kept watch. He stationed himself in an empty room and while there, the prisoner, who does not belong to the Home, but is on the beach, came into the room and began roaming about, afterwards taking off his coat and peeping round the door to see if anyone was about. He then went and lay down on a bed in an empty room. After waiting for a few minutes to see if he would come out witness entered the room and defendant pretended to be drunk. Witness sent for a constable and gave the defendant in charge.

Defendant said he had no fixed place of abode and went to the Home only intending to go to sleep. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

OPIUM.
(Translated for the "China Mail.")

Below we give another chapter of the new Chinese work, "The Present-Dynastic Industrial Treatment of Men from a Distance."

Li Shih Chan in the *Materia Medica*, describes the 阿芙蓉 plant, commonly called the opium plant, as slightly bitter in taste and slightly poisonous in nature. Nothing whatever is said about opium having the quality of destroying human life.

In those modern days we are aware that the effect of opium eating is to kill men quickly, and the effect of smoking is to kill them by slow degrees. Why any should be found willing to let their lives be taken away without a show of resistance is more than we can understand.

When opium was first introduced into China by foreigners, the law forbidding its use was enforced rigidly. Under rigour in the execution of this law was followed by the opposite error of improver-hasty. This latter obnoxious state of things has continued down to the present time, until now it is almost beyond our power to devise means by which the authority of the law can be restored. It is estimated that over 70,000 sheets of opium are sold into China every year, each chest being worth 400 taels. The total value of the opium imported in a year is thus seen to be nearly \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 tael. The amount of a chest of opium is 80 taels, and the amount according to the revenue of China for duties on opium is not more than \$4,000,000 tael. On the other hand, China exports nearly every year in the purchase of opium more than \$5,000,000 tael.

What was not, then, is the profit, and where the loss arising from the opium traffic? The truth is, we may stand and wait till the sources of China's prosperity are dried up. Men of character and influence who have seen with their own eyes the deplorable state of things which exists have consulted together in the hope of finding a remedy for the evil. The following means for its removal are among those proposed:

1. The opinion of some that the cultivation of opium within our own borders should be prohibited.

2. Of others, that the import of foreign opium should be interdicted.

3. Some think that the import duty on foreign opium should be raised.

4. And others that no restrictions should be laid on the cultivation of opium in China, for then, say they, we can share with foreigners the profits arising from the sale of the drug. Each of these several proposals is fairly liable to objections.

1. The poppy is now cultivated in all the provinces of China except Kiang-Sai and U-nan, and very day adds to the number of cultivators. It is not maintained that we cannot put a stop in a short time to the cultivation, but if opium planting in China is forbidden by law, the opium smokers will use every effort to get the drug from foreigners, and we shall aid the foreign market by driving buyers into it.

* * * In allusion to the popular phrase, "An opium den is a condemned house."

and by giving to foreigners the power of a monopoly.

2. Agent's second suggestion it may be urged that of the different kinds of merchandise imported into China by foreigners opium is the principal article. The chief cause of most of foreigners to have their trade prohibited. The attempt made some years ago to suppress the opium traffic was not successful. Can we expect any greater success to follow any effort we may make at the present time? If each nation is obstinately bent on carrying out its own policy the result will be war.

3. Those who favour the plan for augmenting the dues and like taxes on foreign opium give as a reason that a higher impost and tax will raise the price of opium in the market and the number of smokers will be lessened greatly. At first sight this appears to be a real means of removing the evil. But we have always observed that pipe-smokers find many ways to buy opium though the money they have to spend to procure them two meals of food in a day. Where is the high price of opium seen to be a hindrance to smoking? Moreover, China may increase its duty to bid up opium, but foreigners will increase the price of opium in the same proportion. The loss will not fall on them but on the destitute opium smokers of China, whose condition will be thereby rendered more wretched.

4. Those who would grant free permission to cultivate opium in China are of opinion that the drug may be produced at home in increasing large quantities and that this will give China a share in the profits. Our objection is that the more opium we plant the lower will be the price of the drug and the lower the price of the drug the greater the number of smokers. Plant opium everywhere and everybody will smoke opium. China will be a nation of opium smokers, and heretics, when they are persecuted, more wicked.

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Mails.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship SAN PABLO will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th
November, at 3 p.m. To be followed by
the S.S. OCEANIC, on THURSDAY,
20th November, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 4 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

RETURN FREIGHT—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco, for China, Japan (or vice versa),
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
should be sent to the Company's Offices,
addressed to the Collector of Customs, San
Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 4, 1885. 1917

NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
POIT S.A.D.,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS.

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.
ALSO

BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK,
LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th November,
1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
SAGHALEN, Commandant HOMERY,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 16th November, 1885. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Content and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 4, 1885. 1914

U. S. MAIL LINE.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States; via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa),
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco
should be sent to the Company's Offices
in Seal Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 4, 1885. 1918

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

**STEAM LAUNCH
MORNING STAR**

Runs DAILY as a FERRY BOAT between
Pedder's Wharf and Tsim-Tsui at the
following hours:—This Time Table will
take effect from the 20th OCTOBER, 1885.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

Leaves 6 A.M. Leaves 7 A.M. Leaves 8 A.M.

6.10 A.M. 7.15 A.M. 8.15 A.M. 7.15 A.M.

8.00 " 8.30 " 9.00 " 8.00 "

8.30 " 9.00 " 9.30 " 8.30 "

9.00 " 10.15 " 11.00 " 9.00 "

10.45 " 12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 10.45 P.M.

12.45 P.M. 1.00 " 1.30 " 2.00 "

2.00 " 2.30 " 3.00 " 2.00 "

2.30 " 3.00 " 3.30 " 2.00 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 4.30 " 3.00 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 " 5.10 "

4.50 " 5.10 " 5.25 " 5.45 "

5.25 " 5.40 " 6.15 " 6.40 "

6.15 " 6.40 " 7.00 " 7.00 "

7.00 " 7.30 " 8.00 " 8.00 "

There will be no Launch on Monday
and Friday, on account of raining.

The Time Table will be strictly
adhered to, except under unavoidable cir-
cumstances. In case of stress of weather,
no notice will be given of any stoppage.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per annum, \$12.00, postage, \$1.00

Quarter, \$3.00, postage, 62½

Single Copy, 50c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure
of each English and French Mail
Steamer for Europe. Formerly the Over-
land issue was published fortnightly; but
as it was deemed of special importance that
a weekly budget of news should be prepared,
it was decided to issue it weekly. Sub-
scribers at Home, and those at the Coast
Ports and in the interior, will find the
Overland edition a convenient form of news-
paper for their perusal, will welcome the
change. The Overland China Mail, now a
weekly compendium of news—from the Far
East, contains special Commercial Intelli-
gence, special tables of Shipping, and other
information. The various Reports of Courts
and Meetings, and all other news, are given
in full as they appear in the Daily issue.

The attention of Advertisers is directed
to a weekly newspaper, which is circulated
among old China hands and others, both
at home and in the Far East, who do not
take the daily journals.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly
posted from the China Mail Office to sub-
scribers, on their addresses being forwarded
to us.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECT-

ING CHINESE, with special refer-
ence to the Chinese Registration and
Bankruptcy Laws in HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail
Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD &
CO.—Price, 70 cents.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.



THIS Review, which was intended to meet
the wants of many students of Chinese
caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and
Quotations on China and Japan," has reached its
Third Volume. The Review discusses
various topics which are important in the
minds of students of the Far East, and
about which every intelligent person con-
cerned with China or Japan is desirous of
acquiring trustworthy information. It in-
cludes many interesting Notes and original
Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology,
Folklore, Geography, History, Literature,
Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities,
and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the
Far East generally. Recently a new de-
parture has been taken, and the Review now
gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and
Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known
writers. It was thought that by extending
the scope of the Review in this direction,
the Magazine would be made more generally
useful.

The Review department receives special
attention, and endeavours are made to
present a careful and concise record of
Literature on China etc., and to give
critiques embodying sketches of the most
recent works on such topics. Authors and
Publishers are requested to forward works
to "Editor, China Review," care of China
Mail Office.

Ship Notes and Queries are still continued
and for an important means of obtaining
factual and differing among students know-
ledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords
further and greater facilities for the inter-
change of views and discussion of various
topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
and English are welcome.

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